वर्ष 1992-93 और 1993-94 वर्षों के लिए हरियाणा की राज्य योजना में वानिकी क्षेत्र हेतु आवंटन क्रमश: 3114 लाख रुपए और 3449 लाख रुपए है।

उड़ीसा में चिल्का झील

2666. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उड़ीसा के चिल्का झील के विकास और पर्यावरण के संबंध में कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल नाथ) : (क) और (ख) उड़ीसा सरकार ने चिल्का झील के संरक्षण एवं प्रबंध के लिए 1988 में एक एकीकृत कार्य योजना तैयार की थी। इस योजना में मगरमुख क्षेत्र के तलकर्षण मृदा संरक्षण उपायों, खरपतवार नियंत्रण, नालाबन के वासस्थल में सुधार तथा सहायक अनुसंधान अध्ययनों की स्कीमें शामिल हैं।

Pollution in Calcutta

2667. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the touring English cricket team blamed their dismayed performance due to higher level of pollution in Calcutta;

(b) whether the Ministry of Environment has published a chart showing the levels of Pollution in most populated cities of India, if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are he measures Government propose to take to reduce the leve of pollution in these towns;

(d) whether Government have identified the causes of high pollution level in these cities; and

(e) what action under anti-pollution laws is taken against the erring industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Cenral Pollution Control Board regularly monitors the air and water quality in the major cities in India. The Central Pollution Control Board from time to time publishes environmental montoring data indicating the level of pollution in different cities/ towns in the country. The ambient levels of suspended particulate matter are on the higher side mainly because of pollution from automobiles, industries and natural dusty conditions. The levels of sulphar dioxide have either decreased or remained unchanged in these cities.

(c) and (e) The steps taken to bring down the level of pollution include the following:—

1. The major source of air pollution in Indian cities are industrial, domestic and transportation activities. Effluent, emission and ambient noise standard's have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

2. Environment guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of inddstries in certain localised metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

3. Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Board to limit the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated standards;

4. The Central Government in consultation with the State Govern-